

# Charles Augustus Cale, N.D., D.C., Ph.C., M.C. 1870 - 1938: The Educator from Indiana

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Charles Cale is worthy of the moniker "The Educator." He may have been the first person with a college degree in education to start a chiropractic college. He founded, and ran, three separate colleges during his thirty-five years in Los Angeles. He was a faculty member at two other colleges, one a naturopathic school and the other offering both naturopathic and chiropractic doctoral programs. He married twice, and both wives graduated with doctorates in chiropractic and naturopathy under his tutelage. He had three children and all received their chiropractic education at the first college he started, the Los Angeles College of Chiropractic. Naturopathic courses featured prominently at his schools; however, he proclaimed that he only practiced "straight" chiropractic. He was honored by the broad-scope Progressive Chiropractic Association and the National Chiropractic Association; yet Bartlett J. Palmer, D.C. and Julius F. Ratledge, D.C., both leaders of the narrow-scope chiropractors, would lend their support to Charles Cale at times.

Keywords: chiropractic, education, naturopathy, California.

## Cale and Facemire Families

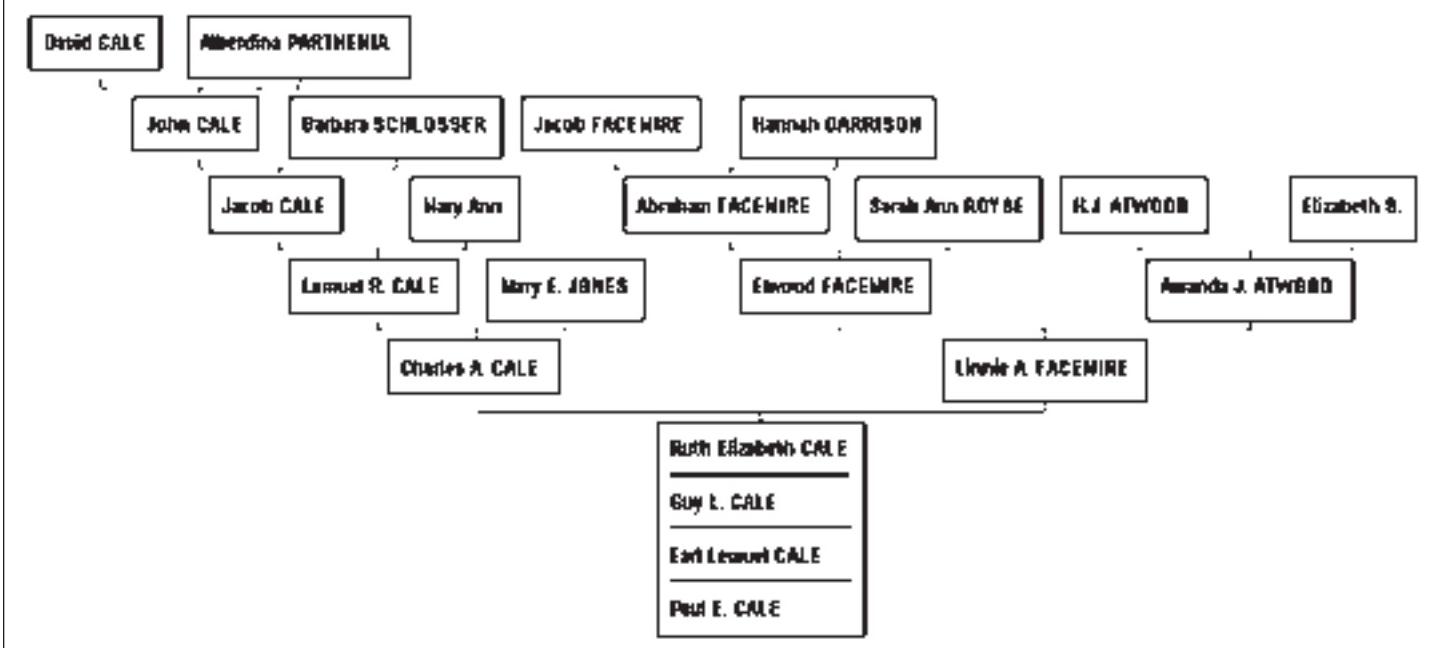


Figure 1

The progenitors of Charles Cale and his wife Linnie Facemire would follow very similar paths on their way to Indiana, and points beyond (1). Charles and Linnie each had one pair of great-grandparents who lived in New

Jersey at the end of the eighteenth century and both pairs would move to Ohio (Figure 1).

Jacob and Hannah Facemire lived in Ohio between 1815 and 1825 before moving to the town of Posey in Switzerland County, Indiana. Their son Abraham had four children. Elwood Facemire, the first son of Abraham and Sarah Ann, married Amanda J. Atwood and lived in Addison Township, Shelby County, Indiana (2). On 11



Figure 2: Shelby County, IN – 1895.



Figure 4: Wells County, IN - 1895.

October 1874 they had a daughter Linnie Angeline Facemire (3) (Figures 2 and 3).

John and Barbara Cale arrived in Preble County, Ohio by way of Virginia, around 1820. Their son Jacob and his wife Mary started their family while in Ohio before moving to Jackson Township in Wells County, Indiana in 1840 ([4], [5]). Jacob and Mary's fifth son Lemuel R. Cale was born in the mid-to-late 1840s and would raise his family of three with his wife Mary E. Jones on their farm in Jackson Township (6). Their oldest child Charles A. Cale was born at the end of August 1870; some sources give the date as the twenty-third while others maintain the thirtieth as the correct date. Jackson Township was farmland; the nearest town of substance was Warren, which served as the area's post office and explains Charles' later statements that he was born in Warren. Charles graduated from the high school

IN 187	Facemire	John	Wm 32			
	Augusta	J	6 8 25	Wife		
	Linnie	A	6 8 25	Daughter		
	Egg	W	6 8 25	Son		
	Clarence	J	6 8 25	Son		

Figure 3: Facemire family in 1880 Census.

IN 187	Cale	John	Wm 31			
	Mary	E	7 1	Wife		
	Charles	R	10 1	Son		
	Fredrick	J	11 5 7	Daughter		
	Anna	M	11 5 6	Daughter		

Figure 5: Cale family in 1880 Census.



Figure 6: Indiana State Normal School, Terre Haute.

in Warren in the mid-to-late 1880s ([7], [8]) (Figures 4 and 5).

### A Meeting of the Minds

Charles and Linnie's desire to teach brought them to Terre Haute, Indiana where they enrolled in the Indiana State Normal School (ISNS), forerunner of the Indiana State University (ISU) at Terre Haute (Figure 6). Charles is found in the 1891-1892 and 1892-1893 school catalogues while Linnie first appears in the 1892-1893 catalogue ([9], [10]) (Figure 7). The section numbers appear to refer to the student's major area of study; however, the extant holdings at ISU do not help to correlate these numbers with the student's major. Linnie served as treasurer in 1894-1895 for the prominent Young Women's Christian Association on campus (11). Charles graduated

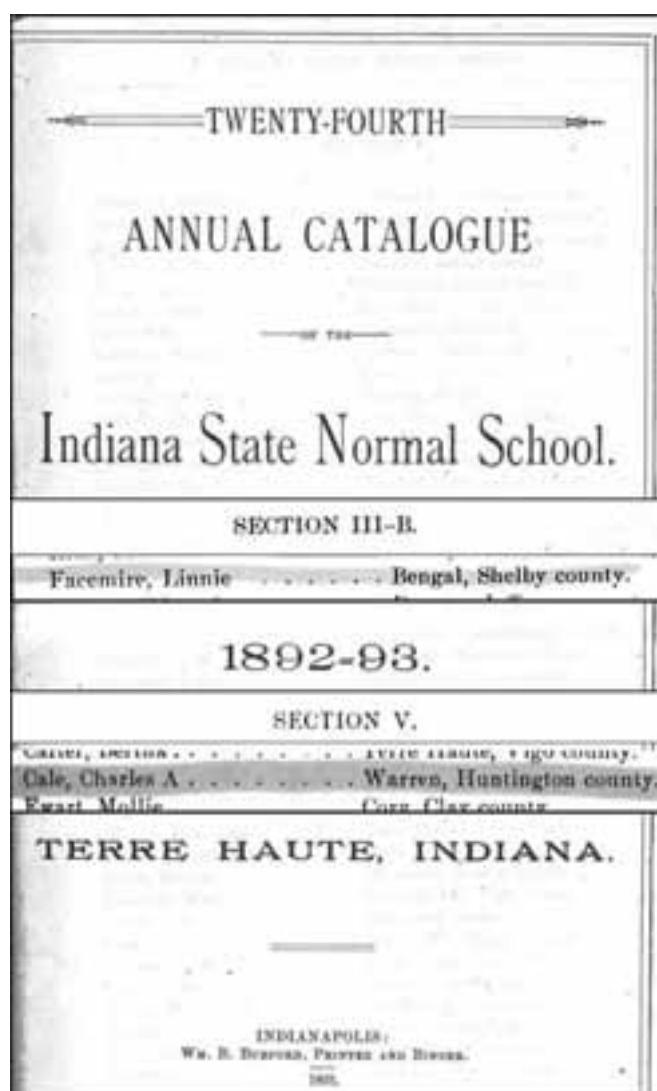


Figure 7: Indiana State Normal School 1892-93 Annual Catalogue.



John H. Cale	M. Cale	W. Cale
John H. Cale	M. Cale	W. Cale
John H. Cale	M. Cale	W. Cale

Figure 8: Indiana State Normal School June 1900 Commencement Exercises.

on 26 June 1900 although he needed one or two credits to obtain a certificate of completion (Figure 8). The records of the school are not complete, and it has not been verified that the missing credits were completed (12). Linnie has not been found in any extant commencement exercise programs at this time.

They were married on 25 June 1895 and started their family with the birth of Guy L. Cale on 4 September 1896 (13). In June 1900 they lived at 7 Young Avenue in Terre Haute (14) (Figure 9).

1	Caled Mary C	Resident	717 June 1891 rec'd
95428	Cale Charles A	Head	97 M Aug 1870 29 M 4
	- Linnie A	Wife	97 M Oct 1874 25 M 4
	- Guy L	Son	97 M Sept 1896 3 3
	Light Earl S	Lodger	97 M Sept 1876 23 S
	Lucas William	Lodger	97 M Dec 1878 22 S
	Burnson Bertha G	Lodger	97 M July 1879 20 S
96429	Brothers Rose	Head	97 M July 1861 88 S
	W. H. D.	W. H. D.	97 M Oct 1871 20 0

Figure 9: Charles & Linnie in 1900 Census.

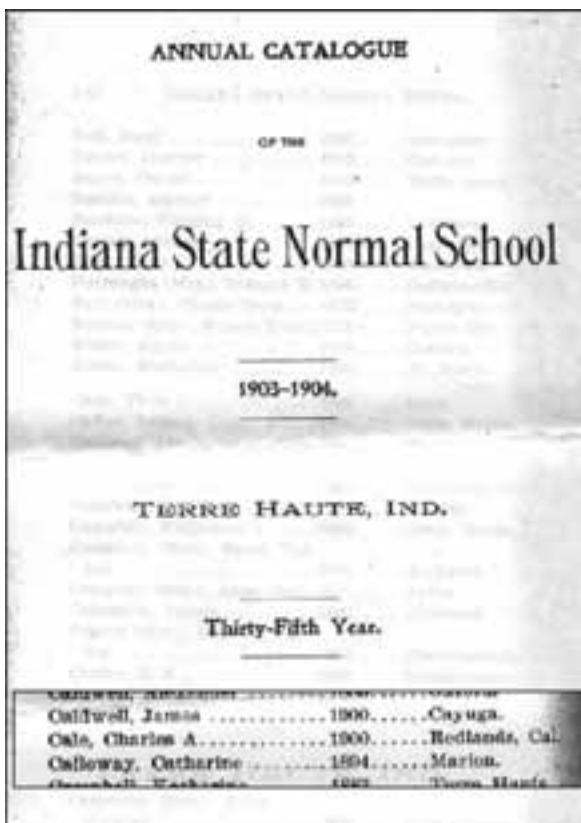


Figure 10: 1903: Charles Cale in Redlands, CA  
Indiana State Normal School  
Alumni Section, 1903-04 Annual Catalogue.

## Westward Ho!

As the new century dawned, Charles and Linnie moved to Redlands in San Bernardino County, California ([15], [16]). They were accompanied by Charles' parents and Linnie's widowed mother. Charles worked as a book-keeper for the *Redlands Daily Facts* newspaper in 1901, while he and Linnie lived at 49 Myrtle Street (Figure 10). They moved to Los Angeles within two years. Lemuel Cale would continue his agricultural pursuits as an

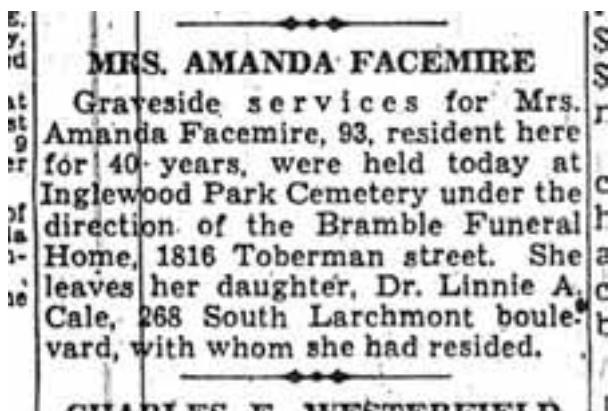


Figure 11: The Los Angeles Herald Express 7 August 1947.



Figure 12: Thomas H. Storey, M.D., D.O., D.C., N.D.

orange grower, while his wife Mary was a dressmaker (17). Amanda Facemire had moved to Los Angeles by 1917 (18). She passed away on 5 August 1947 and was buried at Inglewood Park Cemetery in Inglewood, California (19) (Figure 11). Charles' younger sister Fernanda B. "Nan" Smethurst, moved to Los Angeles before 1912 and lived with Charles and Linnie for several years (20). She would remain in Los Angeles for the rest of her life, passing away on 29 July 1956. Around 1922, Charles' father would move to Los Angeles, possibly to be closer to his children. He lived at 135 South Townsend Avenue in rural Belvedere Township, about two miles east of downtown Los Angeles. He died on 17 January 1926 ([21], [22]).

Charles and Linnie lived at 1203 East Twenty-Second Avenue in Los Angeles in August 1903. Within a few months, they had moved to 3737 Adair Street, and Charles found work as a linotype operator for the *Los Angeles Times* newspaper where he remained for several years ([23], [24], [25], [26], [27]). Linnie was involved with the Women's Christian Temperance Union and served as president of the Woodlawn (Los Angeles) chap-

ter from 1904 through 1910 (28).

Charles and Linnie had three more children after moving to Los Angeles: Ruth Elizabeth Cale, born on 28 August 1903; Earl Lemuel Cale, born on 12 November 1907; and Paul E. Cale born on 29 July 1911 ([29], [30], [31]).

Charles was introduced to chiropractic in 1904 when chronic liver and gastrointestinal problems flared up and he was referred to Thomas H. Storey, D.C., D.O., N.D., LL.B ([32], [33]).

Storey, a 1901 graduate of D.D. Palmer's school of chiropractic in Davenport, had moved to Los Angeles in 1902 from Duluth, Minnesota, one of the first, if not the first, chiropractor in the state (Figure 12). He held an osteopathic degree from the National College of Osteopathy, an institution of questionable repute; studied vitapathic healing under John Campbell in Cincinnati; claimed, perhaps falsely, a medical education from McGill University in Montreal; received his naturopathic degree from the "father of Naturopathy in California" Carl M. Schultz, N.D., D.C.; and laid claim to multiple degrees in electric therapy. His professional offices were located at 210 Franklin Street, just a short distance from the *Los Angeles Times* building. He used a wide variety of therapies and modalities in his treatment of patients; including the "mallet and block" that earned him the scorn of Old Dad Chiro, though D.D. had not taught any method to adjust the cervical spine (34). Despite the condescension of his mentor, Storey obtained gratifying results with Charles. Later that same year, when troubled by the same complaint, Linnie mimicked Dr. Storey's adjustment using the children's toy blocks. Charles obtained relief when Linnie "adjusted" the area encompassing the fifth and sixth thoracic vertebrae (35).

Charles stated that he and Linnie taught in public schools in Los Angeles during these years; but no verification has been found by this writer. In 1908 he suffered "a complete breakdown" and credits Dr. Storey with a "miraculous" cure after which he enrolled the Chiropractic College of California, a small proprietary school incorporated by Storey in 1909. Charles received his Doctor of Chiropractic degree in 1909 (36). He also took "a review course in the Palmer School in Davenport, Iowa" (37). Dr. Cale also received a Doctor of Naturopathy degree from the State Board of Examiners of the Association of Naturopathic Physicians of California on 1 March 1909 (Figure 13). Dr. Cale's naturopathic degree was endorsed by the California Board of Medical Examiners (BME) at their meeting on 7 April 1909 in San Francisco (38). This endorsement, while not an actual license, afforded the holder a degree

of protection from prosecution by the BME.

The 1910 city directory errantly lists Charles as a "chiropodist" with offices at 3328 South Main Street, Los Angeles and still living on Adair Street (39). The 1911 edition reveals that Charles and Linnie moved to 1012 West Pico Avenue. He was listed in both the Chiropractic Physicians and the Physicians and Surgeons categories. W.L. Speicher is listed in the Chiropractic Physicians section at the same address (40).

Soon after commencing practice, M.M. Longshore and R.T. Henderson, two students at the University of Southern California, conducted "an impartial investigation of the curative power of Chiropractic" by interviewing patients of Dr. Cale. The results were used by Charles to promote his practice as well as the profession (41).

Dr. Cale started teaching chiropractic at 1012 West Pico Avenue in 1910 "with one student, Dr. Fred Sargent" (42). For the majority of the first decade, the school was located at the Cale residence. The Los Angeles College of Chiropractic (LACC) was incorporated on 18 October 1911 by Charles and W.L. Speicher, W.F. Andrews, W.E.E. Metcalf and W.H. Reel (43). Linnie and W.L. Speicher are in the class of 1912 photograph of eight students. This photograph of the first graduating class included all those who had completed Cale's course of

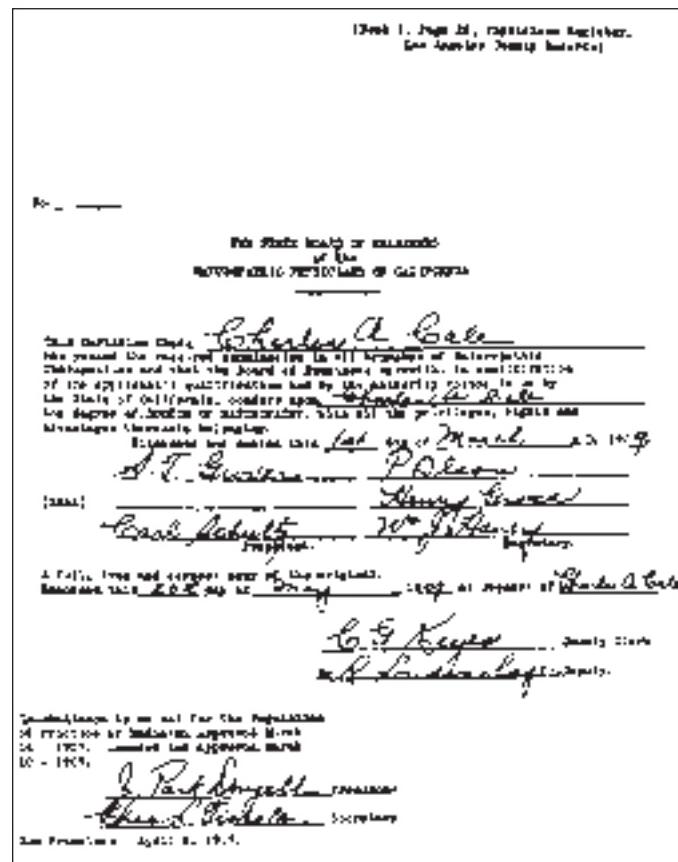


Figure 13: Charles Cale's Endorsed Naturopathic Degree.



Figure 14: LACC Graduating Class of 1912.

study by the time the photograph was taken. Despite the date of 6 June 1912 appearing on the print, Dr. Speicher had practiced for over a year when the photo was taken (Figure 14). The first time the school appeared in the *Los Angeles City Directory*, at 1012 West Pico Avenue was 1912 (44). The first few years were difficult ones for the fledgling school. The West Pico Avenue location has been well documented, but two other locations: the Harris Newmark Block, more commonly known as Blanchard Hall (Figure 15), at 233 North Broadway and 331 South Hill Street have not (45). The building pictured in Figure 16 has been identified as 1012 West Pico

Avenue and 331 South Hill Street. The style of architecture is more consistent with the former location and a single-family home of this nature would not be found in the downtown business district along South Hill Street. Charles may have conducted the college at either location for a short period; but the city directories from 1910 through 1923 do not identify either address with the school.

Several events occurred in 1913 that, when taken together, caused the temporary suspension of operation of the school. On 23 June 1913 their twenty-three-month old son Paul died (46). The strain of this loss, coupled



Figure 15: Blanchard Hall – 233 North Broadway.

with the Cales's desire to attend osteopathic school, business involvements with A.W. Richardson, D.C., increased competition for students with the founding and growth of the Ratledge System of Chiropractic Schools (47) and the establishment of a Drugless Practitioners (DP) certificate by the BME were probably all contributing factors to the decision to close the school for an extended period from 1913 to 1915.

The couple entered the Los Angeles College of



Figure 16: 1012 West Pico Avenue.

Osteopathy (LACO) in 1914. Linnie started in February and completed the "four-year" osteopathic program, receiving her Doctor of Osteopathy in 1917 from the College of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons. (COPS) The COPS was formed by the merging of the LACO and the Pacific College of Osteopathy in 1916 (48). Linnie was eligible for a license to practice osteopathy from the BME on passing state board examinations after graduating. She would refer to herself as an osteopathic physician and be listed as "Linnie Cale, D.O., D.C., N.D." for many years. Charles' osteopathic education was not as extensive. He refers to himself as an osteopath and states that he studied for two and a half years at the COPS (49).

The extent of their involvement with A.W. Richardson, D.C. has never been clear. It appears that Richardson invested heavily in the school, most likely in 1912. It was common, at least in chiropractic and naturopathic schools at this time, to appoint the majority stockholder or major investor as president of the institu-

**Incorporated 1911**

**Los Angeles College of Chiropractic**

Main 2887, F6765

**FACULTY**

Dr. A. W. Richardson, President  
Clinic, Chiropractic and Spondylotherapy  
Dr. Charles A. Cale, Anatomy and Physiology  
Dr. Mina B. Mace, Chemistry and Obstetrics  
Dr. Thomas O. Watson, Histology  
Dr. J. L. Rames, Medical Latin  
Dr. J. Roland Young, Dissecting  
Dr. Albert Craig Fawkes, Pathology  
Dr. R. E. Adkins, Hydrotherapy and Elec-  
trotherapy  
Dr. A. C. Stone, Physiology  
Dr. Malia E. Olmsted, Medical Latin  
Dr. A. L. Richardson, Asst in Clinic

**ENROLLMENT**

September 2, 1912, enrollment.....	25
October 2, 1912, enrollment.....	42
November 2, 1912, enrollment.....	63
December 2, 1912, enrollment.....	85
January 2, 1913, enrollment.....	105
February 2, 1913, enrollment.....	139
March 2, 1913, enrollment .....	157
April 2, 1913, enrollment.....	172
May 2, 1913, enrollment.....	184
June 2, 1913, enrollment.....	186

Enroll any time. Class is conducted throughout the year. Diplomas issued. Tuition can be paid in installments.

**301-2-3-5 Mason Opera House, 127 South Broadway**

Figure 17: Los Angeles City Directory - 1913.



Figure 18: Mason Opera House, Los Angeles.

tion. In the 1913 Los Angeles City Directory, there appears an advertisement for the LACC, with Dr. Richardson as president and Dr. Cale as one of eleven faculty members (Figure 17). None of the other ten faculty members are found in the chiropractic listing of the 1912 city directory. During the ten month period from September 1912 to June 1913, 1168 students enrolled. This contradicts Richardson's assertion that he "took over all right .... of the Los Angeles College of Chiropractic" in October 1913 (50). The school moved to the Mason Opera House at 127 South Broadway, occupying offices 301, 302, 303 and 305 while Richardson was involved (51) (Figure 18). The Cale-Richardson partnership ended sometime between June 1913 and March 1914 as the *Los Angeles Times* of 24 March 1914 describes the school as "a defunct institution" (52). Charles resumed his practice at his Pico Avenue home while Richardson chartered the California Chiropractic College on 31 July 1913 and started classes at 2301 South Hope Street (53). Two other chiropractic schools are found in the 1914 *Los Angeles City Directory*: the Ratledge School on the fourth floor of the Hamburger Building at Eighth and Hill Streets and the California University of Liberal Physicians at 1555 West Seventeenth Street. There is no mention of the LACC (54). (Figure 19)



PROF. A. W. RICHARDSON, President.  
PRIVATE AND CLINIC TREATMENTS AT THE COLLEGE

## CALIFORNIA CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE

This college was established Sept. 2, 1913, and now has a total enrollment of 75 students.

Chiropractic is the latest and most specific method of treating both chronic and acute diseases and absolutely cures where other methods fail.

This is a strictly drugless method of treatment.

We give free clinical treatments at the college; also private treatments by the president and assistants. Write for catalog. Students can enroll any time. Consultation and examination free.

Six weeks summer school beginning June 15.

2301 S. HOPE ST.  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Home 25041

West 999

Figure 19: Los Angeles City Directory - 1914.



Figure 20: California University of Liberal Physicians.

The DP licensure under the auspices of the BME began in 1914 after a new medical practice act combining the medical and osteopathic boards, while eliminating the homeopathic and eclectic members, was enacted in 1913. An approved educational institution had to provide twenty-four hundred hours of instruction, later reduced to two thousand, and meet other standards to be accredited, a requirement beyond the nine-month course at LACC (55). The dual-level licensing system, a Physicians and Surgeons certificate requiring four thousand hours of study and the DP certificate, would exist until the 1940s. The reconstituted Board of Osteopathic Examiners, formed by the 1922 general election, apparently had the right to issue a DP certificate as well. A similar dual-level licensing system was envisioned for the Board of Chiropractic Examiners (Board) by a significant number of doctors involved in the chiropractic educational arena through the 1930s and perhaps later.

The California University of Liberal Physicians (CULP) was chartered on 13 May 1914 (56). The non-profit school offered multiple degrees including a Doctor of Chiropractic and may have initially operated until

**Chiropractors—Continued**  
Butler F C 1277 3d av  
Cale C A 931 S Hill  
Cale L A Mrs 931 S Hill  
Campbell V A 112 W 9th rm 1101  
Chamberlain E H 645 W 15th  
Davies R E 427 S Bway  
Dekker B M 456 W Jefferson  
**DRIVER LLOYD M.**, 611 Broadway Central  
Bldg 424 S Bway, Tel A4636  
Donovan Donald 210 W 7th rm 919  
Earll J C 3312 S Grand av  
Eclectic College of Chiropractic 405 S Hill  
rm 321  
Fiamholitz I M 127 S Bway rm 210  
**FOOTE ARTHUR M.**, 532 Bradbury Bldg.  
Tels Main 4008, A1952  
Gibbons Jos 123 S Bunker Hill av  
Gilkerson J K 112 W 9th rm 1101  
Gross Henry 936 S Alvarado  
Guyer R A 221 W 3d rm 609  
Hamby W H 132 W 48th  
**HAYS JAMES FRANCIS.**, 404 Hamburger  
Bldg  
Hazel H I 234 N Soto  
Hormell S L 607 S Hill rm 316  
Johnson C E 210 W 7th rm 226  
Laurence I M 1501 Georgia  
**LINCOLN COLLEGE OF DRUGLESS PHYSICIANS.**, 1010-1015 California Bldg (See  
classified Schools and Colleges)  
**LOS ANGELES COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTIC.**, 931 S Hill (See adv)

## Los Angeles College of Chiropractic

### Clinic and Private Treatments Day and Evening Classes

Dr. Charles A. Cale, D.C., President  
La Rose M. Lundy, D.C., Clerk

**931 SOUTH HILL STREET**  
**Main 2542: A-5603**

Course is 2448 hours. Six teachers

Miller G M 1066 W 6th  
Mather A R 1115 W 54th  
McCreary G W 124 W 4th rm 675  
Moehr C Mrs 313 W 3d rm 215  
Mouck A M Mrs 320 W 8th rm 405  
Neth G A 313 W 3d rm 315  
**POLOTOV JULES A.**, 220 Wright & Callender Bldg  
Petersen C C 500 Euclid av  
Philbrook N W 607 S Hill rm 316  
Service E R Miss 321 W 3d rm 609  
Rairden N B 4613 S Figueroa  
Ratledge R A 281 E 42d  
Ratledge T F 219 W 7th rm 1008  
Richardson O B Mrs 4731 S Vermont av  
Richman E F 219 W 7th rm 1008  
Ritchie J J 1244 Oak  
Ross M A Mrs 952 W 7th  
Sanford F M Mrs 928 W 41st dr  
Scantlebury C E 607 S Hill rm 524  
**SCHULTZ CARL.**, 1319 S Grand av  
Service E R Miss 321 W 3d rm 609  
Simon L H 607 S Hill rm 524  
Sipes R A 322 E 52d  
Steffens P C 6012 Echo  
Stewart A L Mrs 746 S Grand av  
Walker S E Mrs 238 W 15th  
**WILL GLENN.**, 1010-1015 California Bldg

\*Chiropractors—Licensed  
**LONEY A M.**, 821 Hollingsworth Bldg  
**LONEY CARRIE.**, 821 Hollingsworth Bldg

Figure 21: Los Angeles City Directory - 1917.

1920 (Figure 20). It was run by Carl Schultz, M.D., D.O., D.C., N.D., LL.B. in conjunction with his Naturopathic Institute and Sanitarium at 1555 West Seventeenth Street, which moved to 1319 South Grand Avenue by 1915. The school ceased operations for over thirteen years. CULP is noteworthy for the combination of its' non-profit corporate status with the awarding of the D.C. degree, thus making it the first such educational enterprise in California, at least on paper. This writer has not found any mention of the school in any of the records of the Board. Charles was a diagnosis instructor at both of Schultz's schools during the same time he was enrolled at the osteopathic college. He is listed as a CULP graduate, but no indication is given regarding his course of study ([57], [58]). Dr. Cale was a member of the Physician's Research Council of CULP whose aim was to scientifically document the effects of the treatments taught at the school.

The BME had to investigate all colleges whose graduates could theoretically qualify for licensure under their auspices. The June 1915 report of the College Investigating Committee describes the LACC as follows:

located at Hill Street, South and Ninth, owned by C.A. Cale who is now a student in the second year of the Los Angeles College of Osteopathic P.&S. Cale stated he was 'formerly associated with A.W. Richardson in the conduct of the chiropractic college in the Mason Opera House Building, but that A.W. Richardson now conducts the California Chiropractic College.' At present this institution had neither college facilities nor equipment and no students. In the Fall, night sessions would open for the teaching of students (59).

In the 1915 city directory, the Los Angeles College of ChiropractICS [emphasis added] is listed at the Cale's residence (60). It is not known if this were a typographical error or an attempt to circumvent paying the back taxes that were owed to the states. After paying the taxes and penalties on 2 April 1917, the corporate charter was reinstated (61) (Figure 21). The Cale family, including the LACC, moved to 931 South Hill Street in 1916. LACC graduate J.W. Batdrof, D.C. is also found at this address in 1916 (62). Charles commenced publishing *The Los Angeles Chiropractor*, a monthly flyer in February 1918 (63). The school stayed on "Hill Street, South and Ninth," a block away from Ratledge's school, until 1922 (64). The 1921 - 1922 college announcement has 931 South Hill Street on the cover but 951 South Hill



Figure 22: Charles Cale, D.C., N.D. Ph.C., M.C. – 1920 and Linnie Cale, D.O., D.C., N.D. – 1920

Street is found on the title page. This announcement contains reproductions of several of the LACC class photographs: 1912, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920. By estimating the growth of the student body from class photographs -- thirty graduates in 1919, approximately fifty-five in 1920 and eighty-five in 1921 -- the need for additional space is evident.

It is not known if there were class photos for 1914 and 1915. A.W. Richardson, D.C., president of the LACC in 1913, had a class photograph bearing the inscription "Los Angeles College of Chiropractic Faculty and Class of 1913" (65). The absence of class photos for 1914 and 1915 lends credence to the closing of the LACC during part or all of 1913 and 1914. Students entering in the latter half of 1915 would comprise the 1916 graduating class ([66], [67]) (Figure 22).

### On the legislative front

It was during this period of time that Charles grew increasingly active in the fight for licensure. In January 1919 he was successful in getting a bill introduced in each house of the California legislature that would establish a Board of Chiropractic Examiners. Mr. Edwin Baker, an Assemblyman from Los Angeles introduced

Assembly Bill 196 while State Senator J.M. Inman from Sacramento introduced Senate Bill 284. Neither bill accomplished much in the legislature, but they became the model for a Ballot Initiative on the 1920 General Election ballot (68). The Chiropractic Initiative Act, Proposition 5, had support of broad-scope doctors, but the proposition rankled the narrow-scope faction (69). The professional discord helped defeat the measure by a small margin: 50.8 percent of voters opposed and 49.2 percent approved. In the six counties comprising southern California, this ballot initiative enjoyed a sixty percent approval rate (70). Organized medicine did not sit idly by; the "semi-military" League for the Conservation of Public Health" was formed to fight this proposition, along with three others (71) (Figure 23). Two years later a similar, though of somewhat narrower scope, ballot initiative would be approved, establishing the Board in a state destined to become the leader in the profession.

### A Parting of the Ways

Linnie and Charles would live briefly at 926 South Olive Avenue in 1920 before moving to 669 South

Burlington Avenue the following year ([72], [73]) (Figure 24).

Charles transferred ownership of the 996 shares of stock he owned in the LACC to Linnie in January 1923. Charles may have been living in Flagstaff, Arizona (74). Rumors were abundant and T.F. Ratledge, D.C. felt obligated to report that Charles "got into some trouble as result of which he left the state, and the college in the hands of his wife" (75). The Cales are both found at the South Burlington address in 1923, while the college, with "Linnie A. Cale, D.O., D.C., President" relocated to 1348 West Sixth Street (76). Linnie filed for a divorce on 27 June 1924. With no objection received by the court from Charles, an Interlocutory Judgment of Divorce was entered on 11 September 1924. The only stipulation appearing in the court record is the awarding of custody of their son Earl to Linnie. Apparently, procedures involving a non-contested divorce did not require the maintenance of the original complaint with the court records. The divorce would be finalized on 14 September 1925 (77). Charles stated that he received twenty-five scholarships at the LACC as part of his divorce settlement (78). The value of the scholarships was approxi-

## "THE QUACK QUARTET"

TO APPEAR ON YOUR BALLOT NOV. 2nd

Vote NO on Nos. 5, 6 and 7, and YES on No. 8

AMENDMENT No. 5: CHIROPRACTIC INITIATIVE—*Destructive to educational standards:* Proposes to create a separate Board of Chiropractic Examiners. Under the present Medical Practice Act applicants showing but one-half the education required of a physician and surgeon, are permitted to qualify for a drugless certificate to practice Chiropractic as well as 26 other drugless methods. *We cannot provide a separate Board for every cult and sect!*

ANTI-VACCINATION INITIATIVE No. 6 (adding Sec. 15 to Article IX of Constitution). Sec. 15—"No form of vaccination, inoculation or other medication shall hereafter be made a condition for admission or attendance in any public school, college, university or other educational institution in this State or for employment of any person in any public office. The provisions of this section shall not be controlled or limited by any other provision of the Constitution." Smallpox is a constant menace held in check by protective vaccination. As a *public safeguard* it is a necessity and not a question of individual choice. Vaccination against typhoid and smallpox eliminated these scourges in the recent great war.

YES	
NO X	
YES	
NO X	

### AMENDMENT No. 7.

ANTI-VIVISECTION INITIATIVE—says in part: "...Whereas...believing experimental physiological or experimental pathological investigations are valueless...." would effectively check medical scientific advancement in California! If the well-meaning proponents of this measure are so tender-hearted why do they butcher animals for food? How about cancer and tuberculosis, shall we let these rest? How about the Wassermann and other diagnostic tests?

YES	
NO X	
YES	
NO	

### AMENDMENT No. 8.

CHAPTER 612, STATUTES 1919.—Pharmacy Act delayed by Referendum instituted by Osteopaths who object to Section 8-E, which defines a physician as one "licensed to practice and prescribe medicines in this State." A recent Supreme Court decision determined the licensed Osteopath is not entitled to use or prescribe drugs nor to perform major surgery.

YES X	
NO	
YES	
NO	

Figure 23: Bulletin of Los Angeles County Medical Association 16 September 1920.



Figure 24

mately equal to the value of the 996 shares of stock. As there is no mention in the settlement that involves the college, we are left wondering if this agreement was a mutually agreed upon transaction and, if there exists a record, where is it?

In the 1924 edition of the Board of Medical Examiners directory neither Charles nor Linnie's names appear (79). Charles, by virtue of the 1909 endorsement of his naturopathic diploma, would be expected to be in the naturopath section for Los Angeles County. Supervision of the osteopathic profession was transferred from the BME to the Board of Osteopathic Examiners, created in 1922 by the initiative process. The Medical Society of the State of California published an annual directory that included osteopathic doctors and neither Charles nor Linnie are found (80). Charles is not found in the 1924 edition of the *Los Angeles City Directory*, but the LACC was still at the West Sixth Street address with a "Branch Clinic" at 954 South Broadway, offering a "Special Course in X-Ray, dissection and Naturopathy" (81) (Figure 25). The total absence of Charles' name tends to support the position that he was not in the area for a significant period of time in 1924.

Charles Wood, D.C. was president of the Eclectic College of Chiropractic located at 321 South Hill Street, the former site of the College of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons (82). Dr. Wood and Dr. Linnie Cale represented the LACC at a multi-state convention held in San Diego on the 9 August 1924 as reported in a *Los Angeles Times* article (83). Dr. Wood was referred to as president of the LACC as early as June 1924 (84). The sale of the school to Dr. Wood occurred in May 1925, at approximately the same time it relocated to 918-920 West Sixteenth Street, later Venice Boulevard. Linnie became the dean of the LACC and remained involved with the college for another forty years. Of their children, it is known that Ruth Cale graduated from the LACC on 18

**CALE, Linnie Facemire (Mrs. Charles A. Cale)**, osteopath; b. Shelby Co., Ind., Oct. 11, 1874; d. Elwood and Amanda (Atwood) Facemire; ed. Ind. State Normal Sch., 1893-1900; D.C., Los Angeles Coll. of Chiroprac-



tic, 1912; D.C., Coll. of Osteopathic Phys. & Surgeons, 1917, post-grad. studies, 1917; m. Charles A. Cale, of Terre Haute, Ind., June 25, 1895 (separated); children — Guy L., Ruth E., Earl L., Paul E. (dec.). Treas. Y.W.C.A., Ind. State Normal Sch., 1894-95; pres. Woodlawn (Los Angeles) W.C.T.U., 1904-10; engaged professional practice, L.A., 1912—; asstd. founding L.A. Coll. of Chiropractic, 1911, of which sec. 1911-16, vice-pres. and instr. of anatomy, physiology, etc., 1916-22, pres. and owner, 1922-24, dean and instr. in manipulative technique, 1924—. Author numerous tech. articles pub. in *The Chirogram* and *The Way to Health*. Mem. Amer. Chiropractic Assn., Progressive Chiropractic Assn. Republican. Methodist. Address: 669 S. Burlington Ave., Los Angeles.

Figure 25: Who's Who in California 1928-29.



Figure 26: O.T. Johnson Building (left), 356 South Broadway; Inset: Advertisement in Los Angeles Times 25 July 1925.

June 1926 and Earl Cale on 12 November 1929 ([85], [86]). Ruth practiced with her mother for many years. Earl went into business selling portable chiropractic tables (87). Records of the LACC and the Board make no mention of Guy Cale; however, he is listed in city directories as a student in 1916, 1917 and 1918 while living with his parents where they ran the college.

### The Cale Colleges

After what surely was a difficult period for Charles -- divorce after twenty-nine years of marriage, giving up the college he founded and had run for thirteen years, and moving from the area that had been his home for twenty years -- he returned to Los Angeles to start anew. He took up residence at 745 West Twenty-eighth Street and reopened his practice in Suite 516 of the O.T. Johnson Building at 356 South Broadway (Figure 26). Charles, displaying his love for teaching, organized two more colleges in February 1925: the Cale College of Chiropractic (CCC) and the Cale College of Naturopathy (CCN) (88). The CCC was chartered on 11 April 1925 by Dr. Cale and A.E. Williams, D.C., Harry Moore Hall, D.C., William J. Boyd, D.C. (LACC class of 1920) and Dr. Joseph

Barton. In November 1925 the school moved to larger facilities at 1406 West Seventh Street. One month later Dr. Cale was honored by his students when he was presented the following Christmas gift:

#### Our Christmas Present

(The students of the Cale College of Chiropractic presented to Dr. Charles A. Cale, president of the College, a handsomely engrossed parchment signed by all the students as a Christmas surprise. It was as follows :)

We, the students of the Cale Chiropractic College, appreciate your untiring energy and scholarly ability in giving us the best and most practical course of Chiropractic in the United States, and extend to you our best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

May Cale Chiropractic College ever stand as a monument to your faithful and valuable services.

Los Angeles, Calif.  
Dec. 25, 1925 (89).

He authored a booklet entitled "The Twin Health Necessities (Chiropractic and Diet)" in 1926, at which

time he lists himself as president of the Cale Chiropractic College and the Cale Naturopathic College (90).

While under Cale's direction, the CCC and the CCN were conducted concurrently as found in a December 1928 advertisement in *The California Chiropractor* for the "Cale Chiropractic Naturopathic College" where \$700 "pays for the entire Chiropractic Course and the entire Naturopathic Course and includes class work until you pass the Chiropractic State Board Examination and receive a license to practice" (91). The colleges offered a twenty-eight hundred hour chiropractic course, a three thousand hour naturopathic course, a thirty-two hundred hour Philosopher of Chiropractic (Ph.C.) and a four thousand hour Master of Chiropractic (M.C.) course. The naturopathic course included dietetics, massage, electrotherapy, hydrotherapy, spondylotherapy and suggestive therapeutics and was available to those that completed the chiropractic course (92). This was identical to the LACC naturopathic course available to chiropractic doctors by completing a two hundred hour post-graduate course that was offered as early as 1921 (93). Dr. Cale asserted his belief that by teaching his students many different modes of treatment, they would come to see the supremacy of chiropractic: "There is no virtue in ignorance. Chiropractors should know as nearly possible everything about all methods of treatment" (94). This belief in the supremacy of chiropractic was further elucidated in the college announcement and is summarized as follows:

Diet will not correct the troubles that are caused by a subluxated vertebra; electrotherapy will not remove the cause of disease; hydrotherapy will not straighten a crooked spine; Spondylotherapy will produce a temporary beneficial effect, but restoring a subluxated vertebra, to its proper position, produces a permanent effect; Suggestive Therapeutics may help, but it will require a course of Chiropractic adjustments to restore misplaced vertebra so that the body and mind can function normally. Supplementing these courses of instruction, a postgraduate division and a "special University Extension course" were also available (95).

The postgraduate division served to "refresh the field doctor's knowledge" and to keep him or her abreast of the latest developments in health care. The tuition was \$25 per month. No details have been found regarding the "special University Extension course" other than a monthly cost of \$4.50.

The initial investigation of the CCC by the Board does not portray the college in a favorable light. Excerpts from the report reveal

Two or three instructors - indefinite; lack of regularity. Dr. Cale....is licensed only as a Naturopathic physician. No age requirement, neither are students required to submit any evidence of preliminary education. Lectures are given on all subjects except chiropractic theory and practice. Small chemical laboratory of little or no value maintained. No library for reference work. The school is run largely as a Drugless Practice School,.....some of it [teaching] is done by others, principally students not qualified; the school is not properly equipped, and the teachers do not actually teach (96).

The minutes of the Board meeting of 4 September 1926 contain three motions concerning the college: first, that the school be deemed "insufficient" and that graduates be denied examination was put forth by John K. Gilkerson, D.C., seconded by William W. Tait, D.C.; second, that the school receive no endorsement from the Board, again, put forth by Dr. Gilkerson, this time seconded by Henry Duncan McFarland, D.C.; and third, that the school be granted another investigation, put forth by Homer B. Skinner, D.C., seconded by the fifth Board member Dr. Malcolm, D.C. (97).

The findings of this investigation must be viewed with a proper amount of skepticism. As will be shown, someone wanted Dr. Cale out of business. Graduates, initially rejected as candidates for licensure, would be allowed to take the examinations by 1927.

In 1925 or 1926 Herbert Wetteland Reed would be among the first students and earliest graduates of the CCC. In later years, Herbert would give the Southern California College of Chiropractic as his 1927 alma mater, as did many of those graduating before the 1929 change of the college name. The licentiate logs of the Board list, incorrectly, the California College of Natural Healing Arts as Herbert's alma mater. That name was what the CCN would become in 1938. Herbert was the first of his family to obtain a chiropractic license: number 2766, issued on the 1 January 1928 (98). He opened his first office on 1 August 1928 at 2624 West Sixth Street in Los Angeles. He was the first of three members of his family who are known to be licensed chiropractic doctors in California.

Astrid Wetteland Reed would follow her son to the Cale College of Chiropractic as well as completing the

naturopathic course. By 1928 she would also be an instructor at the institutions. The "Third Year Announcement" of 1927-1928 indicates that a pre-requisite for the N.D. degree was completion of the twenty-eight hundred hour chiropractic course (99). Faculty members are not listed in the announcement and no other information has surfaced that reveal what subjects she taught. Observing the possible overlap of Astrid's status as a student as well as instructor, this may indicate that the practice of utilizing students as teachers, frowned on by the Board, continued at the CCC after the Board deemed the school sufficient (Figure 27). She graduated in 1928 and obtained License Number 2789 to practice chiropractic on 28 September of that year. The Board's records list the CCN as the source for her chiropractic education, though that school did not meet the requirements of the Chiropractic Act for an approved school. It would seem reasonable to state that Astrid graduated from the Cale College of Chiropractic, in addition to completing the two hundred hour naturopathic course. This would fulfill the Board's requirement that the applicant for licensure had graduated from a school whose charter stipulated that a course in chiropractic was taught.

### **Reed Family**

Axel Reffling was born in Great Britain in 1857 while Astrid Wetteland, daughter of Tho Wetteland and E. Oftendahl, was born on 11 August 1876 in Norway, coming to this country around 1890. They met soon after Astrid's emigration; and despite the almost twenty-year age difference, they were married by 1894. The author has not discovered the specifics of their first years together. What is known is that they moved several times over the next twenty years. They spent the first decade, perhaps more, of the twentieth century in Oregon. In 1918 they lived in and left Salt Lake City for the booming economy and growing city of Los Angeles. Some years earlier Axel had changed his surname to *Reed*, believing his Swedish-derived *Reffling* was a possible hindrance to advancement in his adopted country. By the time they arrived in Los Angeles, they had five children: Kenneth, Herbert, Arthur and Imogene.

Astrid and Axel would separate a few years after moving to Los Angeles and they would obtain a divorce in the mid-1920s. They appear to have stayed on friendly terms through the years (100).

### **Rainy Days in the Golden State**

Despite achieving recognition rooted in the

California Constitution, all was not sunny in the Golden State for the chiropractic profession. Governor Friend Richardson had the responsibility to appoint the five-member Board. The narrow-scope faction received a majority on the Board and used their position of strength to deal with the concessions they made to assure passage of the 1922 proposition. The enforced harmony required to succeed at the polls quickly disintegrated. A licensed chiropractic doctor was investigated by the Board for violations of the Chiropractic Initiative Act. The Board asked their legal counsel, the California Attorney General, for a ruling. California Attorney General Ulysses S. Webb issued an opinion that sent the broad-scope doctors scurrying to limit the damage and to overturn the opinion. The logic of Webb's opinion held that as the Act clearly stated that a licensed chiropractor could not practice medicine, any adjunctive therapy that could be construed as being performed or practiced within the field of medicine, such as electrotherapy, constituted the practice of medicine and was, thus, forbidden to chiropractors (101).

This unanticipated change of fortune for the broad-scope faction may have been the impetus behind Charles' incorporation of the CCN as a separate entity. The CCN was chartered by three of the five CCC corporate offi-



Figure 27: Eva Mae Lewis, "pupil" 1928-29 SCCC.

cers, Harry Moore Hall, D.C., A.E. Williams, D.C. and Cale, on the 24 May 1927. According to the charter, the school was formed

To teach Naturopathy and all modes and systems of healing the sick or afflicted, and to issue all degrees to which the graduates are entitled. To teach any or all high school or college subjects, and all subjects which give mental training or scientific knowledge (102).

Charles continued to practice chiropractic legally by virtue of his 1909 BME-endorsed naturopathic degree. Despite his role in the passage of the 1922 Chiropractic Initiative Act, he did not become licensed by the Board until 2 March 1929 when he received license number 2882. His decision to obtain the license was a logical response to the Board's complaint that he "is licensed only as a Naturopathic physician" as well as the Attorney General's Opinion. If Webb's opinion held fast, it could be claimed that the adjunctive therapies were part of the naturopathic college curriculum and were not within the purview of the Board. Having both a chiropractic license and an endorsed naturopathic diploma, Dr. Cale could teach about a much broader range of therapies if Webb's opinion was not reversed."



Figure 28: Astrid Wetteland Reed Cale.

Amidst all these happenings, Charles married his former student and current instructor Astrid Wetteland Reed on 16 March 1929 (Figure 28). Their ceremony was performed by Reverend William J. Boyd, D.C. (LACC class of 1920) at the Masonic Temple in Los Angeles (103). During the 1930 Federal Census Astrid and Charles are found living at the site of the college at 1406 West Seventh Avenue. Astrid's daughter, Imogene Reed was living with them at this time (104). Charles and Astrid moved to 3427 Michigan Avenue, a property owned by Astrid in the then-rural area of Belvedere Township. This home was very close to Charles' sister Nan Smethurst, who lived in the house she had shared with their father at 135 South Townsend Avenue (Figure 29).

The broad-scope faction felt betrayed by their narrow-scope brethren and they fought back, forming the Progressive Chiropractic Association (PCA) with Samuel J. Howell, D.C. as president. A broad-scope majority on the Board was secured with the 1928 appointment of Dr. Howell by Governor Clement Calhoun Young. Dr. Howell was vice-president at the LACC around this time (105). However, this broad-scope Board offered little comfort to Charles.

Charles soon found himself the target of a hostile Board. Charges of operating a diploma mill hit the newsstands in June 1929, the result of a Board-sanctioned "sting operation." An article in the September 1929 *California Chiropractic Association Bulletin* states that a Board investigator told "Mrs. Cale" that Charles was planning to sell a lot of diplomas and run off with one of his students. She responded "...as long as they tried to frame Dr. Cale ... she could not be tricked into turning against her husband by such absurd stories." A bottle of whiskey was found in Dr. Cale's office, planted by an uninformed perpetrator as it was common knowledge that Dr. Cale abstained from alcohol (106). Several local newspapers carried the story, with the *Los Angeles Times*



Figure 29: 3427 Michigan Avenue.



including pictures of Charles as well as "Dr. A.A. Cale" (107) (Figure 30). The amount of coverage this incident received was not in line with the reluctance the press had demonstrated in the past to cover happenings in the field of chiropractic. That someone had to invest a significant amount of time and energy to garner plenty of unfavorable press for Dr. Cale and his school could lead one to believe that the Board was doing more than just enforcing the provisions of the Act. The Board's files reflect a wide geographic range of newspapers that chose to carry this story, with at least one, ironically, identifying his school as the LACC. The "diploma mill" charges were alleged to have been the handiwork of a "rival school leader" working in conjunction with the Board's investigator. So outrageous were the charges that Cale's most vociferous opponent in the broad scope and narrow scope argument, Tullius F. Ratledge, D.C., publicly declared his disbelief of the charges. He was cleared of all charges, but not before much damage had been done to the profession as a whole.

The in-fighting within the profession was fierce at that time, with allegations hurled back and forth. Dr. Cale was investigated by the Board and subsequently arrested and charged for sexual misconduct in December 1929. The *California Chiropractic Association Bulletin* implicated both Charles H. Wood, D.C., president of the LACC and Samuel J. Howell, D.C., secretary of the Board and vice-president of the LACC in this "frame-up" of Charles ([108], [109]).

Writing about a lawsuit involving the Board a scant two years later, chiropractic historian Chittendom Turner relates, "Sensational testimony was introduced at the [E.P. Webb] trial relative to alleged invisible influence over the board and the asserted 'framing' of opposing chiropractors through women of the underworld" (110). Without more information available, we are left to ponder what could have transpired between Cale, Wood and Howell, three chiropractors firmly in the broad scope camp, to elicit such a strong reaction? And, if the president and vice-president of the LACC orchestrated these attacks, where was the school's dean, Dr. Linnie Cale? Did she know what was happening or perhaps have a role? After all, Charles had married Astrid in March 1929 and the Board's investigator told reporters in June 1929 that his agents were inside Cale's college for several weeks. Charles had also announced the year before, his intention to sell the twenty-five scholarships to the LACC he had received as part of the "divorce settlement." This could present quite a blow to an uninformed, or under-financed, Wood.

These actions may have been the impetus for the

September 1929 formation of the non-profit Southern California College of Chiropractic (SCCC) from the Cale College of Chiropractic (111). The CCC board of directors voted to amend the articles of incorporation to establish the school as a non-profit corporation (112). This amendment also contained a change that prevented Dr. Cale from remaining on the board. No director of the SCCC could be affiliated with any other institution that taught chiropractic, osteopathy, or medicine. Though naturopathy was not specifically mentioned, Dr. Cale was not qualified to be a board member because he was a director of the CCN. Though barred from being on the Board of Directors, it would be stretching the imagination to believe that Charles had no influence since both colleges continued to operate at the same West Seventh Street address; and as late as 1931, he was signing letters as the president of the SCCC.

Dr. Wood's antagonism towards Dr. Charles Cale appears to have lessened during the eighteen months subsequent to the latter's arrest. Charles was a featured speaker at the annual convention of the Progressive Chiropractic Association that was held conjointly with the LACC's convention. Charles' speech concerned the new educational standards the broad-scope practitioners supported and he delivered it on the campus of the LACC (113).

The SCCC moved to 337 1/2 South Hill Street in 1931; and with this move, Charles' involvement in the school probably came to an end. The new campus had been the address of the California Chiropractic College and the California Eclectic Medical College before that. The Pasadena College of Chiropractic became a tenant after the SCCC moved in 1933 or 1934 ([114], [115]). In 1931 the Board of Directors of the SCCC took the lead of the medical, osteopathic and naturopathic professions when the school was renamed the College of Chiropractic Physicians and Surgeons. The school operated in conjunction with the College of Naturopathic Physicians and Surgeons (CNPS), incorporated 2 March 1922, during part, if not all, of the former's existence. Both Physicians and Surgeons schools would be located at 1609 West Ninth Street in Los Angeles during the 1930s.

The CCN continued to operate at the West Seventh Street site with Charles as president until 1933 when the school would change name, location and purpose. The Board of Directors voted to amend the charter, changing the name to the Chiropractic College of America (CCA) and to add a statement specifying that a course in chiropractic was being taught at the college. This change was needed as the administration positioned the CCA to con-



Figure 31: Curtis Hollinger, D.C.

duct a Board-recognized chiropractic college rather than the post-graduate naturopathic education of the CCN. This allowed the school's graduates to become licensed chiropractors as the Board's requirements had been met. The new campus was, virtually, next door to the one the SCCC had vacated.

The CCA became affiliated with the dormant California University of Liberal Physicians (CULP) when the latter was bought by Curtis Hollinger, D.C. (LACC class of 1923) and Charles Cale, D.C. in 1934. Dr. Hollinger left the Los Angeles area after graduating, returning in 1930 looking for investment opportunities (116) (Figure 31). Dr. Hollinger found a suitable investment in the Cale College of Naturopathy and would come to own about two-thirds of its estimated value. Dr. Cale had a roughly one-third minority financial interest in CULP. Both schools were located at 329 South Hill Street by 1934. Charles Cale and Curtis Hollinger served

alternately as president and dean of the CCA during the 1930s, with the Reverend Dr. William J. Boyd as secretary. Only Hollinger has been found designated as president of CULP, with Cale as dean. The Physicians Research Council, founded at CULP around 1915, would be revitalized in the mid-1930s. Some of the members would teach a course in botanical medicine at the LACC and lay the foundation for the formation of the National Association of Naturopathic Herbalists of America in 1938. This group became a subdivision of the International Society of Naturopathic Physicians in 1945.

Charles Cale, D.C., N.D. was honored as a pioneer in the chiropractic profession during the 1935 annual convention of the National Chiropractic Association held at the Roosevelt Hotel in Hollywood during the summer of that year (117).

### Trouble on the Home Front

A 1935 Thanksgiving Day photograph (Figure 32) shows the Reed family gathering. Notably absent is Charles Cale, while conspicuously present is Axel Reed, Astrid's ex-husband. This snapshot of the happy family belies the turbulent undercurrents. Whether or not Charles and Astrid were aware of the danger they were in, Astrid signed her Last Will and Testament on 2 November 1935. Imogene Reed (Astrid's daughter) had recently divorced Tony Speros, her husband of four years. They had two children, George in 1933 and Florence in August 1935. On the last day of the year, wanting to see his children, Tony Speros, apparently inebriated, arrived at Charles and Astrid's home where Imogene and the children were living. He cut the telephone lines to the house and entered the kitchen. Astrid confronted him, and tempers flared. During the ensuing altercation Tony pulled a gun. In a New Year's Day article, the *Los Angeles Evening and Herald Express* (Figures 33) reported:

I didn't like her and when she said I didn't have nerve enough to shoot her, I fired. Speros told deputies. Meanwhile, Dr. Carl [sic] A. Cale, unable to get an answer as he telephoned his home, was racing desperately by automobile to the tragedy scene (118).

Imogene, hearing the commotion, rushed into the room and was shot in the head. Within seconds, both Astrid and Imogene lay dead in their home. Tony then turned the gun on himself in an unsuccessful suicide attempt (119).

During Speros' trial Dr. Cale testified that he "rushed



Figure 32: November 25, 1935; Standing: Axel M. Reed, first husband of Astrid Cale; Kenneth A. Reed; Herbert W. Reed, D.C.; Arthur Reed; Howard R. Reed; Tony Speros; Seated: Imogene Speros, holding son George Speros; Laura, wife of Howard Reed, holding Florence Speros, daughter of Imogene and Tony; Astrid Cale, D.C.; Anne, wife of Kenneth Reed; "Bobby" Reed, daughter of Anne and Kenneth; Mildred, second wife of Herbert Reed; Florence, wife of Arthur Reed.

to the residence immediately and found the two women dead, and Speros lying beside them seriously wounded, a gun near his hand" (120).

The emotional scarring of an act of such grotesque enormity is unfathomable. As one of Astrid's grandsons related

He shot himself but didn't die. He ended up going to prison and died there on January 5, 1937. My father and mother spoke little of this event, only the bare facts -- what happened, when, "case closed." Until recently I thought that Tony Speros died on the spot! From none of the family over the years did I detect the slightest emotion or wistful comment about a lost sister or mother....George and Florence were put up for adoption. I could never get a straight answer as to why one of the siblings would not have taken them in. I have no idea where they are (121).

The funeral services for Astrid Reed Cale and Imogene Reed Speros were held at the Pierce and Lowe Mortuary chapel at 925 West Washington Boulevard a few days later (122). One obituary stated a cremation was planned at the Inglewood Crematory at Inglewood Park Cemetery in nearby Inglewood, California. Cemetery records indicate otherwise. They were buried for eleven months in temporary graves; and upon exhumation, the earlier-planned cremation proceeded. Their two urns were placed in the Sanctuary of Eternity within the Mausoleum of the Golden West at the same cemetery (123). While the reason for this unusual occurrence is not known, it could be related to the murder trial of Tony Speros.

Evidence suggests that George and Florence Speros were adopted by a Detroit-area couple in March 1936 (124). Astrid's Last Will and Testament was not filed with the court for probate until 16 July 1937. In it, she bequeathed everything to Charles and appointed him



Figure 33: Los Angeles Evening and Herald Express New Year's Day 1936.

executor (125). The estate would not be settled for another twelve months, possibly due to Charles' increasing health problems.

During 1936 and part of 1937 the CCA was conducted from the Stack Building at the intersection of Fourth and Broadway, followed by a move to 228 West Fourth Street before 1938 (126). These moves may have been precipitated by Dr. Cale's failing health (127). Dr. Hollinger would have to assume an increasing amount of the teaching and management at both colleges as Dr. Cale's health continued to deteriorate.

Charles' failing health forced him to stop working in October 1937. Hollinger decided to sell rather than look for another business partner. The charter of the CCA was sold to Hugh M. Teetzel, D.C., N.D. and Harold A. Houde, D.C., N.D. (LACC class of 1922) for \$5,000 on 9 December 1937. The sale agreement gave one-third of

the selling price to Dr. Cale, while Dr. Hollinger received the remainder (128). The beginning of 1938 found Charles under the care of a colleague, E.E. Shook, D.C. of nearby 3850 Eagle Street in Los Angeles. This is most likely the one and same as the Edward E. Shook, M.D. who owned and operated the ninety-six bed Alta Vista Hospital that provided the CULP and CCA students with a hospital internship opportunity (129).

On 27 March 1938, Charles died at his home. Acute ascending paralysis was listed as the principal cause on the death certificate; a contributory factor was a cerebral hemorrhage. It was signed "Dr. E.E. Shook, D.C." in the "medical certificate of death" section (130) (Figure 34). The funeral was conducted from the Bramble Funeral Home at 1816 Toberman Street, south of downtown Los Angeles; he was buried at Inglewood Park Cemetery (131). Charles' sister Nan was the informant named on the death certificate. She also purchased the plot where he would be buried.

One month after Dr. Cale's death, Dr. Hollinger sold CULP to C.W. Tyndall, Ph.D., D.Sc. Dr. Cale's estate received 29.5 percent of its net worth (Figure 35).

Returning to the settlement of Astrid's estate, Charles had signed a statement of refusal to act as executor as his own health deteriorated in September 1937. The following month his sister Nan posted a bond of \$400 to the state to act as executor. The day before his own death, Charles assigned his duties as executor of his wife's estate to Nan. At this point, he was too debilitated to write; he could only mark the document with an X that was witnessed by others. In July 1938 the estate was settled without any apparent challenges (132). All of Astrid's possessions were left to Charles and became part of his estate upon his own death. All, that is, except the Michigan Avenue house. The assignment of executor duties was not the only document signed by Charles in his final days. He had also transferred ownership of the Michigan Avenue property to his sister Nan by deed. Astrid had signed and filed a "Homestead" statement with the county recorder's office in August 1935 in which she declared that she shared her house with her husband. (This document allows for a quicker and easier transfer of property from a deceased person's estate to the surviving spouse in situations such as this where the spouse's name is not on the deed.) She must have realized that the house would become part of her brother's estate if he died, Nan saw an opportunity to exploit the Homestead statement in her favor. Probably assuming the county recorder would accept the premise that the property was, in fact, owned by Charles by virtue of the Homestead statement; he had the authority to sell or otherwise trans-

CERTIFICATION OF VITAL RECORD

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES • REGISTRAR-RECORDER/COUNTY CLERK

S-1153

1. PLACE OF DEATH: City, No. <u>1965</u>		STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH VITAL STATISTICS		LOCAL REGISTRATION NO. <u>38</u>
COUNTY OF <u>Los Angeles</u>		STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF DEATH		
CITY/TOWNSHIP RURAL DISTRICT OF <u>Baldwells Twp.</u>		STREET AND NO. <u>3427 Michigan Ave.</u>		
2. FULL NAME <u>Charles A. Cale</u>		IN RE: DEATH OCCURRED IN A HOSPITAL OR INSTITUTION, GIVE ITS NAME, STREET AND NO.		
RESIDENCE NO. <u>3427 Michigan Ave.</u>		IN RE: DEATH OCCURRED OUTSIDE OF HOSPITAL OR INSTITUTION, GIVE ITS NAME, STREET AND NO.		
3. SEX <u>Male</u>		4. COLOR OR RACE <u>Caucasian</u>		5. MARRIED, WIDOWED OR DIVORCED (NAME THE PERSON) <u>Widowed</u>
6. DATE OF BIRTH <u>AUG 23 1870</u>		7. AGE <u>89</u> YRS <u>7</u> MO <u>4</u> DAYS ONE DAY <u>73</u> YRS		8. IF MARRIED, WIDOWED OR DIVORCED, NAME OF HUSBAND OR WIFE <u>Astrid Cale</u>
9. DATE DECEASED LAST WORKING <u>10/31/38</u>		10. TOTAL YEARS SPENT IN THIS OCCUPATION <u>30</u>		11. TOTAL YEARS SPENT IN THIS OCCUPATION <u>30</u>
12. BIRTHPLACE (CITY OR TOWN) <u>Terrell</u>		13. STATE OR COUNTRY <u>Indiana</u>		14. NAME <u>Le R. Cale</u>
15. FATHER <u>unknown</u>		16. MOTHER NAME <u>Mary E. (Unk)</u>		17. BIRTHPLACE (CITY OR TOWN) <u>Unknown</u>
18. BURIAL, CREMATION OR REMOVAL, PLACE <u>Burial</u> <u>Inglewood Cemetery</u>		19. BURIAL, CREMATION OR REMOVAL, PLACE <u>Burial</u> <u>135 So. Townsend Ave., Los Angeles</u>		20. DEATH PLT. LICENSE NO. <u>1965</u>
21. CEMETERY DIRECTOR, ADDRESS <u>J. C. Summers Inglewood Funeral Home 1315 So. Townsend Ave. Los Angeles, Calif. Date 30-1938</u>		22. DATE OF DEATH <u>March 27 1938</u>		23. MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I ATTENDED DECEASED FROM <u>JAN 30<sup>th</sup> 1938</u> TO <u>Mar 27<sup>th</sup> 1938</u>
				24. CEREMONIAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I WAS CHARGE OF THE SERVICES RENDERED ABOVE, HELD
				25. OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH AND RELATED CAUSES OF IMPORTANCE, IN ORDER OF PRESENCE, WERE AS FOLLOWS: <u>Angina pectoris</u> <u>Paroxysmal</u> <u>3/26/38</u>
				26. OTHER CAUSES OF IMPORTANCE: <u>Cerebral hemorrhage</u>
				27. IF OPERATING, DATE OF LAST THROAT AN AUTOPSY
				28. CONDITON FOR WHICH PREGNANT, NAME LABORATORY TEST CONDUCTED
				29. IF DEATH WAS DUE TO INTERNAL CAUSES (INCLUDE) FIL IN THE FOLLOWING: ACCIDENT, SUICIDE OR HOMICIDE CAUSES: CITY OR TOWN OF AT: COUNTY AND STATE OF DUE INJURY OCCURRED IN HOME, INDUSTRIAL, OR PUBLIC PLACE, MANNER OF INJURY, NATURE OF INJURY
				30. IF DISEASE/TRAUMA RELATED TO DEATH, SPECIFY
				31. SIGNATURE <u>E. E. Shook</u> <u>S. C.</u> 3860 La Jolla St., Los Angeles Address:
				32. WHEN REVIVED BY LAW COURT COUNTY OF

This is to certify that this document is a true copy of the official record filed with the Registrar-Recorder/Court Clerk.

*Conney D. McCormack*

CONNEY D. MCCORMACK  
Registrar-Recorder/Court Clerk

OCT 29 1938  
19-031318

Figure 34: Charles Cale's death certificate.



**DR. CLARENCE WILLIAM TYNDALL**  
President, Emerson University  
[ 22 ]

Figure 35: Clarence W. Tyndall, D.C.

fer it as he desired. Nan had apparently been deeply involved with the care of her brother, being the informant on his death certificate, substituting for him as executor for Astrid, purchasing his gravesite and probably untold hundreds of other things. She must have known that, without a will, she would be at the mercy of his next of kin: Guy, Ruth and Earl Cale. She may have only felt a sense that she was owed something for her devotion, or perhaps Charles had told her that he planned to leave the property to her. One thing that does seem apparent is the lack of involvement of his children in his life.

Charles' daughter Ruth was successful when she petitioned the courts to become the administrator of his estate. She sued her aunt to recover the Michigan Avenue property. The court decided the deed was fraudulent and voided it, returning the property to the estate. Ruth's brothers, Earl and Guy, assigned any interest they may have in their father's estate to Ruth on 20 December 1938 in exchange for \$10 each (133).

## Chiropractic Family

Charles' first wife, Linnie Cale, D.O., D.C., N.D. continued as dean at the LACC until 1947 and served on the school's Board of Regents from 1954 to 1963. She retired from private practice in 1958 and passed away on 27 May 1968 (134). A doctor beyond her earthbound life, Linnie had made advance arrangements for her mortal remains to be donated to the School of Medicine at the University of Southern California (135).

His sons, Earl and Guy Cale, both having received chiropractic education from their parents, would end up living near LACC's Glendale campus at the time of their own deaths: Guy in 1982 and Earl in 1987. Charles' daughter Ruth, as mentioned, practiced with her mother for a number of years. Ruth married a Mr. Johnson and continued to practice. She died in Santa Monica, California on 10 January 1959. After consulting many resources and interviewing many people who had known Linnie, not a single grandchild has come to light.

The family of Astrid Wetteland Reed Cale included her son Arthur Reed. According to some family members, he was a chiropractic doctor in Los Angeles until his death in 1947. The Board could not find record of a license for him, and a search of the LACC database does not reveal his name as a student. The database includes the records of all the colleges that have come under the auspices of the LACC name.

The first "Dr. Reed," Herbert W. Reed, D.C., completed post-graduate studies in naturopathy at the College of Chiropractic Physician and Surgeons on 5 May 1932 (Figure 36). His son Robert Reed contributed the following:

Dad was born on October 4, 1900. He died on December 8, 1983. Licensed in 1928, he practiced as a Chiropractor until three weeks before he died, 55 years on the same corner in L.A. He was legally blind the last four years from a stroke on Christmas Eve, 1979. The stroke left him with only peripheral vision in his right eye and totally blind in his left eye. His wife, Vanola (nurse and receptionist) would help him with the equipment settings for patients. He never lost his magic touch with his hands. He was good!

Dad and his fourth wife Vanola were avid outdoor lovers. Hunting, fishing, camping, partying (always an open bar), dancing (they were GREAT ballroom dancers)... They were always the life of the party - very gregarious! These were the foundations of life in the fam-

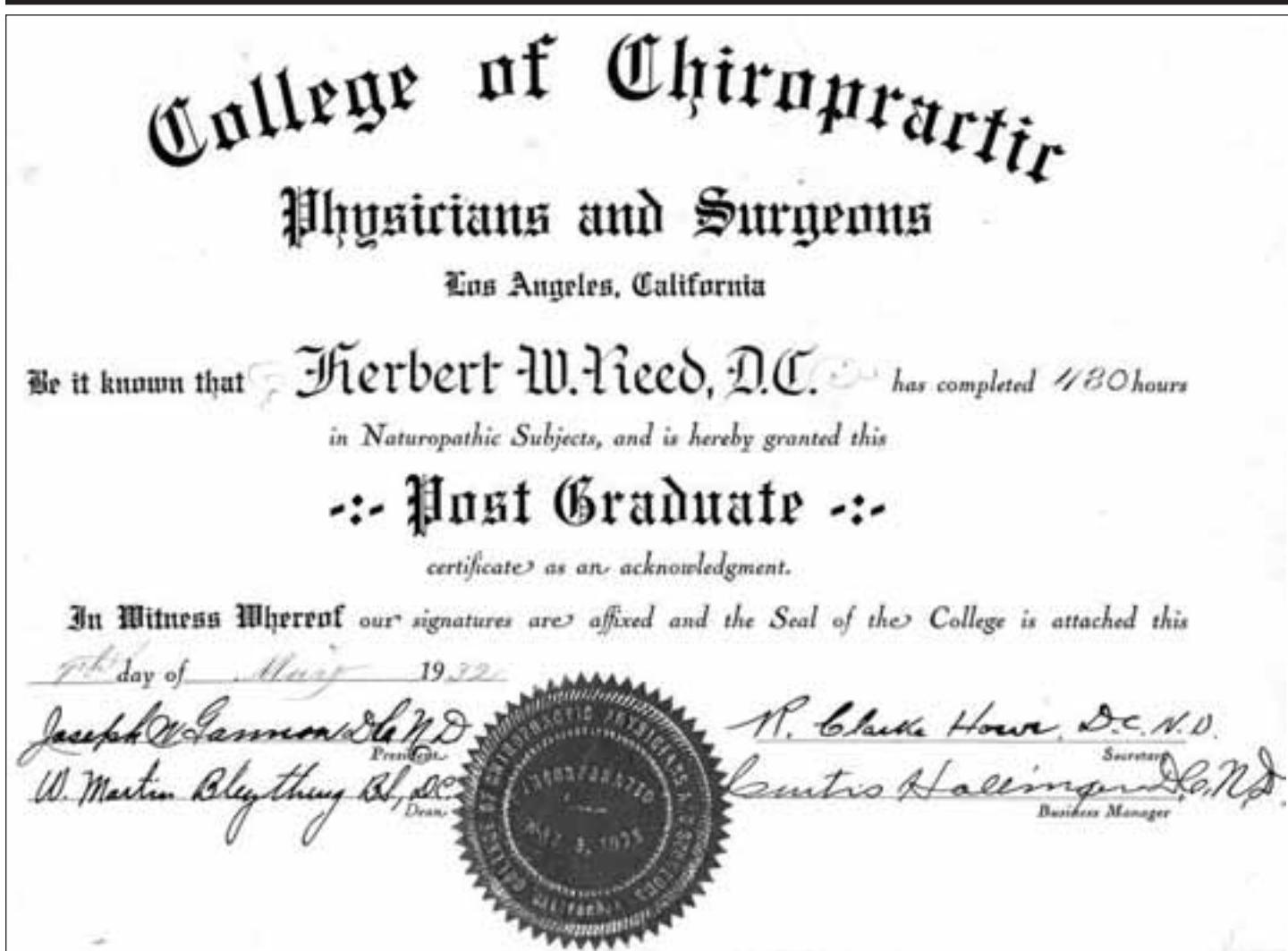


Figure 36: Postgraduate certificate of Dr. Howard W. Reed.

ily during my teenage and young adult years, and were really great times! You couldn't have asked for a better stepmother! "Van" was great!

In January 1981, Dad proudly received a citation from the City of Los Angeles (signed by Mayor Bradley) that states

Came to Los Angeles sixty years ago from Portland. He graduated from Los Angeles Chiropractic College and opened his offices at 2624 West Sixth Street on August 1, 1928. Twenty-five years later, he moved to the southwest corner of Sixth and Rampart at 2702 West Sixth Street, and he's still there.

Whereas, he is a life-long Mason, as well as a member of the Elks Lodge No. 99. His other activities revolve around outdoor life - hunting, fishing and camp-

ing. His love of horses extends to many years with the Trail Riders, Inc.; and

Whereas, Herbert W. Reed celebrated his 80th birthday on October 4, 1980, and continues to serve his patients three days a week.

Now, therefore, I, Tom Bradley, Mayor of the City of Los Angeles, do hereby commend Herbert W. Reed for his outstanding service to the citizens of Los Angeles and extend best wishes for continued success in his future endeavors.

This photo of Dad in his office makes a profound statement of his pride in the Chiropractic profession (136). (Figure 37)

Herbert J. Reed, eldest son of Herbert W. Reed, graduated from the LACC in June 1947 and received his license to practice chiropractic in California on 1 January



Figure 37: *Herbert Wetland Reed, D.C. - 1955.*

1948. He kept his license current until 31 August 1994, despite living in Scottsdale, Arizona. He passed away on 21 October 1994.

### **Chiropractic Legacy**

Dr. Tyndall revitalized CULP with an expanded "general and adult education" curriculum into Emerson University located in the Beaux Arts Building at 1709 West Eighth Street followed by a move to 610 South Broadway (Figure 38). The school maintained a four thousand hour naturopathic course until closing in 1944 (137).

The CCA continued as the California College of Natural Healing Arts at 307 South Hill Street and subsequently moving to 326 West Third Street, graduating a class as late as 1943 (138). The accreditation file for this school states the charter was sold "with the understand-

ing that it would never again be used for a Chiropractic School." The same file also has the notation: "Charter suspended January 2, 1953" (139).

The CCC/SCCC/CCPS and the CCN/CCA/CCNHA would combine under the auspices of the California Chiropractic Education Foundation, Incorporated (Foundation) chartered in 1946. The Foundation operated the Southern California College of Chiropractic for a short time. The Cale colleges would come full circle when the LACC was purchased by the Foundation in 1947. That transaction carried the stipulations that the name of the LACC be maintained with a separate Board of Regents.

### **Footnotes**

Charles' grave remained unmarked until 2005. The reasons behind this are not known. The costs for such a purchase could not have presented an obstacle to his family, with the exception of his sister Nan who, in all likelihood, spent a lot and received little back from her brother's family. His children appear to have chosen to have very little involvement with their father after Linnie



Figure 38: *Emerson University, 610 S. Broadway.*

divorced him. Nothing uncovered by this author even remotely suggests that any of the three, all chiropractors, had any dealings with Charles on a personal or a professional level. The reasons behind this rupture of the familial bonds are not known.

The administration and the alumni association of the Southern California University of Health Sciences, “parent” of the LACC, informed of this situation by the author, purchased a marker; and after sixty-seven years, Dr. Charles Cale has a grave stone.

The story of Charles Cale, N.D., D.C., Ph.C., M.C. may end, but not the life. For through the thousands of chiropractic doctors educated by Dr. Cale and the colleges he founded, the educator from Indiana continues to live on and to teach chiropractic to successive generations of doctors (Figure 39).

### Acknowledgments

I would like to thank the following people for their much-appreciated assistance. Without their help, this article would not have been written. Sheila Hanes, D.C.,

director of the Alumni Association of S.C.U.H.S. and Reed Phillips, D.C., president of the S.C.U.H.S. who acted upon my suggestion to purchase a grave stone for Charles Cale, D.C.; the Alumni Association of S.C.U.H.S. for their purchase of said grave stone; Sheila Hanes, D.C. (again) for her enthusiasm and research to help this project along, her digging online for pieces of information, for her trips to the Los Angeles County Hall of Records to search for records, mostly at my request; Susan Davis, University Archivist, Cunningham Memorial Library at the Indiana State University at Terre Haute (Indiana) for her research through the old I.S.N.S. annual catalogues; W. Lee Holmes, California State Archives, Sacramento for looking through the early records of the BCE at my request; Nancy Sherrill, Genealogy Department, Vigo County Library, Terre Haute, Indiana; Joseph Keating, Ph.D. for sharing his unpublished information with me and for having published so much chiropractic history information; the many unnamed individuals who took the time to research the ancestry of the Cale and Facemire families and make their research available to others on the internet; and

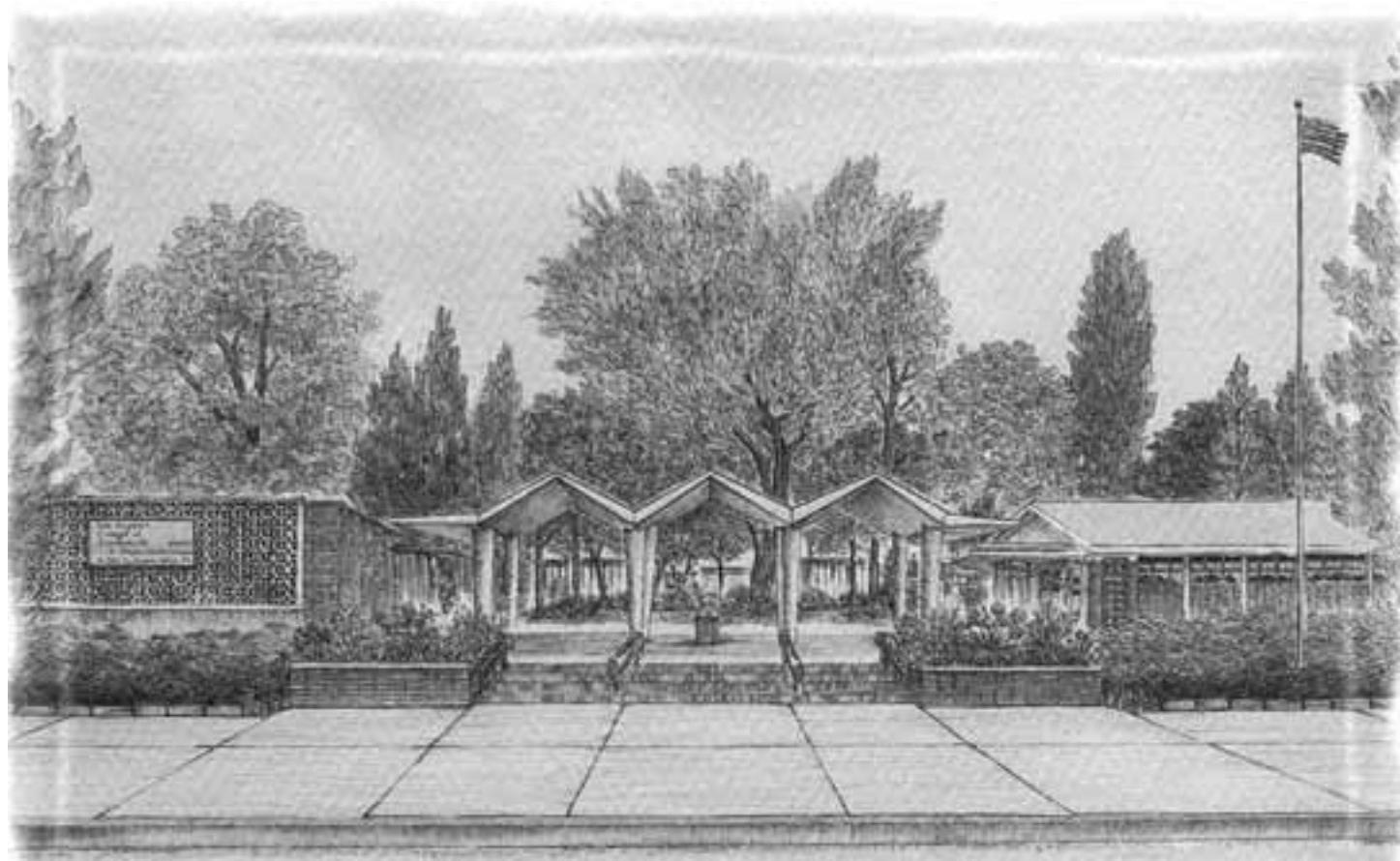


Figure 39: Los Angeles College of Chiropractic at ninety-five years old. Southern California University of Health Sciences 2005.

most especially to Robert Reed, grandson of Dr. Astrid Wetteland Reed Cale of Santa Ana, who not only brought

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